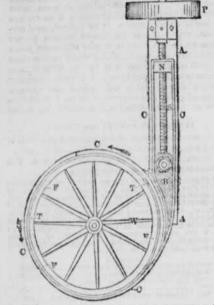
THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

MACHINERY IN THE AMERICAN DE-PARTMENT.

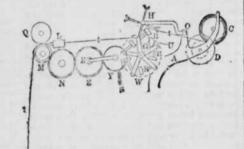
NOTEWORTHY NOVELTIES-APPARATUS FOR UPSET-TING WHEEL-TIES-CONTINUOUS WOOL-SPINNER -MACHINE TOOLS-PUDDLING-MACHINE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] VIENNA, July 1 .- The small but compact and carefully-arranged mechanical contribution from the United States has several marked and most noteworthy novelties, both in respect of improvement of old mechan-ism and development of new appliances of force. The shee-making machinery attracts its crowds of observers, and the pall-making implements alternate in attraction with the general public, while practical men gather round Hall's sudden grip vise and new dovetailing machine, which work more allently, or round the unobtrusive precision of Stiles's punching machine, and other machine tools. The transept of the main building contains a containing the process of the work impacts of American mechanical machine. tains one of the most ingenious pieces of American mechanism in Hall's magic window-shade; and the sewing-machine court has another in the Weed sewing-machine stop, which arrests the needle without stopping the treadle; but of the articles in the great hall, devoted purely to mechanism, there are several which rival in interest, even to the most unlearned, anything in the whole extent of the building. Of these the most complete surprise in the novel application of force, as well as in the efficacy of its action, is West's tire-setter.

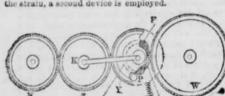


This is an apparatus for upsetting wheel-tires while celd by sheer compression, and consists substantially of a double (or even triple or quadruple) band of Iron, which is wrapped around the tire and shut up on the presses a roll of paper by rolling it in the hands. A A is the frame in which is placed the screw which is the effective element in the compression; CCCC the iron compressing band, which passes over the movable nut N on the screw S, and of which, after passing through slots in B, the extreme ends are brought together and secured to B, a block attached to the frame. TTT is the tire, and FF the felloe of W the wheel. The pulley P is connected with the working power, which may be either hand or steam, and as the screw turns so as to widen the space between N and B, of course the circle of the compressor is diminished. I have called it a circle, and such it is practically, as it adapts itself to the wheel; but, strictly speaking, it is a scroll of which one end enters the other as the inner edge of a sheet of paper when rolled up. The effectiveness of it I saw demonstrated by the upsetting of a common tire which was at least 1½ inches larger than the wheel, so that in little more than a minute it was immovably tight. It is available for tires three-quarters of an inch thick and three inches wide. The advantages can be imagined by any one who has ever seen a wheel tired by the old ar rangement-the ring fire and burning of the wood with the subsequent wetting and swelling; but the silent ee with which it shuts up the heavy fron ring as if it sere of dough is as charming a lesson in mechanical rees as the motion of a steam engine.

Avery's continuous wool-spinner excites great admiran among woolen manufacturers, and seems to accomplish, in very small space and with great economy of construction, a better purpose than the huge mills in the Euglish and Swiss departments. The diagrams give the essential part of the mechanism by which the alternate slackening and tightening of the the bobbins, is here divided into many and short motions in the roping itself, neither the bobbin nor roping



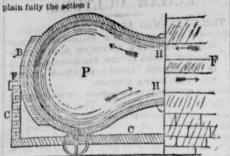
A is part of the framework, C the roll of roping, and D the dram against which C rests. G and H are two measuring or gripping wheels of which H rises and falls from the center, O, and G with W (Fig. 2), the distances between the extremities of the arms of H and G being the same. As they roll, the forked extremities of H fall always on a rod not shown, which is attached to the extremities of G. The roping which comes from C is caught by one of the movable arms R and pushed up into one of the angles of H, the thread being held on the side nearest the bobbin by the forked arm of H down the corresponding red of G until the simultaneous revolution of the two wheels brings two more arms in contact, gripping the roping nearer the roll where the other pair of arms let go, and the twisted thread next the bobbin communicates enough twist to the roping to make it firm and take-up the slack which had been held in the angle between the two arms of H. To stop the twist time to run down the thread and strengthen it for



At F is a cam turning with Y, which, coming in ec tact with a fixed pin P, rises, lifting the set of geared wheels X Y Z on the center K, so that the cog wheel X, geared into W, rises along the cogs of W instead of turning t, leaving it stationary with the measuring wheel G on which the movement of the roping depends until it is twisted into thread between L and G, for a time long enough for the twist to communicate. Then X falls portion of roping, &c., &c., the movable arms R dropping out of the way as soon as their functions of making a slack in the roping is accomplished. In nicety of me chanism and ingenuity of mechanical contrivance this spinner strikes me as the most remarkable thing in the Hall. There are minor improvements which give an equal strain to the threads and facilitate picking them up when broken, but the principal points are indicated above. The twisting tube L is much more easily managed than the old form, and permits the thread to be rejoined when broken without disturbing the draw rolls

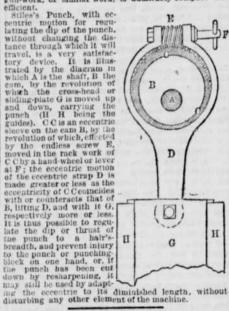
Sellers, of Philadelphia, has a good exhibit of machine tools, of which several are of high interest. A planing machine is furnished with an oblique shaft with endless screw, running in a rack under the planing bed, the thread of the screw and the cogs of the rack having such an inclination that there is no inequality in the force, and perfect regularity of motion is insured. A gear-cutting machine seems to be the ne plus ultra of efficacy in this direction, cutting geared wheels of any fineness, bevel or character of cogs, with the extreme of mechanical accuracy. The bolt-threading machine, the drill-grinding, and slotting machines, without involving novelties in principle, are admirable machines. and we may, without any fear, challenge the whole m chine tool exhibits of the Exposition to show the equals of these, and those sent by Pratt, Whitney & Co., of Hartford, Conn. Perhaps Mr. Sollers's most valuable contribution is his suddling machine for doing away with the laborious hand process of puddling iron. The mechan-18m by which it is worked is too compileated to be shown without many diagrams, and, as the patentees' rights are not fully secured, it is advisable not to make

the details too clear; but the following diagram will ex- GLIMPSES ABOVE NEW-YORK.



The essential part of the machine is the flask-shaped receptacle P which rotates on the center F, and is kept se contact with the furnace at H H. CC is a from the furnace by a hinge at one side, so as to enable it to receive and discharge its charge of iron and the tion of the blast from the furnace which follows the direction of the arrows rotating all the while, the necessary manipulation is given to the melted iron at a saving, it is estimated, of 50 per cent of the cost of hand puddling. The accessory contrivances include the means of turning the puddler while in contact with the blast furnace. A water-back B, where the blast impinges, and an engine most ingeniously arranged for working the whole, move with the carriage. It has already-though not of course in operation-received the most decided approval of experienced European iron-masters as the best contrivance of its kind yet produced.

The Pratt & Whitney screw-cutting machine is one of the attractions of the American section for all classes of the curious. It takes the iron rod, measures it, turns it down, cuts the screw, points it and cuts it off, with rapidity and the utmost precision and equality, leaving the screw perfect except the slot in the screw-head. An ingenious arrangement is applied for reversing the action of the cutter when the requisite depth is reached, by a gauge set to that depth, which, when the cutter reaches it, reverses the gearing at once and runs the cutter back again. The regulating drill, by the same Company, is a machine of precision of the greatest value for delicate work, where the exact depth of a drill-hole must be known or regulated. It has, geared with the drill, a thin revolving cylinder, on the cylindrical surface of which is a scale corresponding to the motion of the drill, and side by side with it another of the same diameter, on which a mark is made corresponding with the zero mark on the indicating cylinder. The two being brought together as the drill touches the substance it is to operate on, the action of a tightening figure on it reaches the mark on the stationary cylinder another scrow stops the action of the drill instantly. To a machinist the profiling machine for cutting iron in plates or bars to any requisite form of profile is of the greatest interest, not so much from novelty as from the perfect facility and precision of its work; and a gang of drill-spindies, with drills of different sizes, &c., for gun-work, or similar work, is admirably compact and efficient. ea's Punch, with ec-



POLITICS IN MEXICO.

END OF THE TEPIC REBELLION-PRESIDENT LERDO'S ADMINISTRATION-ELECTIONS TO THE SUPREME

COURT AND TO CONGRESS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Mexico, July 19 .- Lozada, chief of the Tepic rebellion, was captured on the 14th mst., having been betrayed by a woman who guided a body of Mexican troops to the place of his concealment. He is now in prison waiting trial on charges of highway robbery, murder, and rebellion, which has been ordered by the Minister of War to take place promptly before a military court. Martial law was declared by the colonel commanding the Federal troops in the State of Yucatan, without authority from the Federal Government; for this he was peremptorily called to an account. Although the insurgents were ten times the number of the troops, before the General Government could fairly arraign the erring commander he succeeded in restoring order to the State. As he did a good thing, which is so unusual, and forestalled the Government, it is understood that he is to be suspended. With the conclusion of the revolt in Yucatan, and the arrest of the Tiger of Tepic, it can now be said with truth that Mexico is at peace with herself,

to the utmost extremities of the Republic.

Notwithstanding the complaints that are justly made against President Lerdo, on account of his apparent apathy, and his suspected opposition to the improve-ment of the country, except when it is made by contract with the English Monopoly, of which he is charged with being a member, we are bound to award to him and his administration much credit. Commerce is improving, and the revenues are augmenting; if the other branches of industry do not improve, it is not the fault of the Administration. Manufacturing and mining, where Englishmen and Americans are engaged, are expanding in their operations; but mining that is conducted by other Euopeans and Mexicans, is carried on in such a parsimonious and unenterprising scale that it shows no improve nent So with agriculture, the Mexicans are too parrow minded to make a liberal expenditure of money n enlarging their agricultural system. Being indis posed to pay their laborers living wages, all their farm ng enterprises are imperfect, and their houses and fields are all in a dilapidated and discouraging condition.

I very much doubt whether Mexico would prosper any nore under any other of her public men than under President Lerdo. The fault or deficiency is not in him as a man, but in his people as a nation. Neither will the next Congress, which meets in September, be any wiser, more just and patriotic than its predecessor. The President and Congress will follow the selfish and unpatriotic examples of their predecessors, who believed that they were committing no wrong by making all of their public acts tributary to their private interests. In fact, a President or Cabinet officer who is not offered a private interest in every concession that is asked for, and in every large claim against the Government, would consider himself grievously injured, and he would thereapon become hostile to the measure or the claim, en tirely regardless of its merits. Mexicans were heard in the streets to say that Rosecrans was demented if he expected to carry any measure through in Mexico without first securing the Government, by interesting them in the concession. "That is the custom of the country he must abide by that, or he might as well go home." he must abide by that, or he might as well go home. If either Rosecrans or Plumb obtain anything from this Government, it will be by a compliance with the "custom of the country." If they will comply, they can get any concession that they may want. Mexico is not a hard country to deal with if those who wish to have dealings there will comply with the "customs." The elections for members of the Supreme Court and Congress have just passed over. The indications are that the Supreme Court tacket, headed by Miguel Auze, and supported by the Government, is elected. But it is

The elections for members of the Supreme Court and Congress have just passed over. The indications are that the Supreme Gourt tacket, headed by Miguel Auze, and supported by the Government, is elected. But it is not so certain as to which party has a majority in Congress; up to the present date, returns have only been received from one-half; of these, there now seem to be elected 27 opposition, 26 supporters of the Government, and 26 hoaters, who cannot be counted upon. The Government, however, is conficient it knows on what to depend at the trying time. It is only a wonder that the Government allowed any doubt to exist at all. Why it did not have returned a large working majority is the wonder of many, and it is taken as a more positive evidence of want of popularity than has ever made itself apparent before. In the Federal District, where all the machinery was under the immediate eye of the Government, everything went right excepting in one district; in that it was arranged for the ejection of Ramon Guzman, but when the electors met, although favorable to the Government, they were opposed to the Government favorite, and cleeted another man on the same lickel. As Eamon was a very useful man to the Government favorite, and cleeted another man on the same lickel. As Eamon was a very useful man to the Government claus, farmy were determined to have Ramon returned from that district. The clauservient present locked the doors where the effections were assembled, placed a guard round than and postedly assured them that when they elected month that district. ran, all "inconventances" would be re

SUMMER NOOKS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY HISTORIC GROUND AT WHITE PLAINS-COUNTRY-SEATS AT NEW ROCHELLE-IMPROVEMENTS AT LARCH-MONT MANOR-DAY-DREAMS IN SLEEPY HOLLOW-

RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS AT SING SING. On the direct line of the Harlem Railroad there are no Summer resorts of promimence. The fresh, high banks of the Hudson, and the salt savors of the seashere are so little removed on either hand that to them for the most part city-folks resort. The lack of pleasant water-views and the want of consideration in the mangement of the Harlem Road, cloud, to the eyes of dust weary country-seekers the charms of sun-kissed hills and fair reaches of rich valley through which cool streamlets wander. There is no hotel on the line devoted to the accommodation and comfort of leisure-lovers, and the boarding-houses are neither many nor large. The solemn loveliness of Woodlawn Cemetery, the neat suburban homes of New-York clerks and salesmen at Mt. Vernon, the marble quarries, the slopes of Tuckahoe, the romantic scenery of Scarsdule-which includes pretty Fox Meadow, the birthplace of Daniel D. Tompkins-and the nobly placed French villa where James Fenimore Cooper lived, and the shady stretches of Chappaqua, with the gush of its sulphur springs-none of these need long detain the seeker for fashionable or popular Summer retreats. Charms in plenty have these places, but they are for the most part unfamiliar to New-Yorkers and unappreciated by them. White Plains demands somewhat longer no-

This old-time town, which lies cra-in the arms of the Mamaroneck dled and Bronx does not reveal itself to the traveler who passes through by rail. It turns its worst aspect to the visitor in the neighborhood of the station, which is thick with low buildings. With all his senses alive to catch from the windows a gleam of cheer and comfort which is denied him in the contemplation of the ancient carriages which make up the way trains to White Plains the eyes of the new-comer have brightened with hopeful anticipation as he stepped for the first time upon the soil of this famous old village, and clouded, after their first glance at the vicinity, with equal disappointment. Calmed by the gentle graces of the cool woodland through which the railroad crosses the Bronx and runs by its side, the visitor finds an unpleasant contrast in the dull ugliness of the lower, business part of White Plains. Remembering the position of White Plains Revolutionary annals calling to mind the manful fight made by the Continental troops under the Boy Captain of Artillery, Alexander Hamilton, the intrenchment on Chatterton Hill in the battle of October 28, 1776, one looks for something of reverend antiquity about the old town Such there is, but not at the railway station. Ascend

ing the long, easy slope through the clustered places of trade, by the ample Court-house, surrounded with trees and a carpet of green; passing tall chorches of stone and brick which seem to surpass the town's needs as the great medieval cathedrals overshadow the little cities wherein they still stand—the wide, green stretches of Broadway are reached. Here is an old-time thoroughfare of broad expanse, varying in width from 150 feet to 200, with narrow, dusty roadways meandering through a sea of grass and be-tween great lines of trees. A bronze soldier leaning on his musket upon a granite pedestal, which bears the names of those who went forth from White Plains to the war brings vividly to mind scenes of recent strife. Further on, low mounds, the one upholding a century-old cannon, the other containing a sunken battered mortar, which, too, did its part in the Revolution ary struggle, awaken memories of the birth throcs of the nation. Thus contrasted memorials of the two great epochs in American history dignify the middle spaces of this strange old street. Here the country shows its attractions in whispering shades, in varied visions of breezy hills and lazy meadows, and glimpees of rural pienty and easy country life in airy man-sions on broad estates. Here is none of the stateliness of the eastled manors, majestic in stone walls and heavy towers, which abound along the Hudson, but the eye is pleased to rest on comely villas set in laughing grounds. The attractive drives in and about White Plains are many. It is the central point for all the chief road improvements of this section. Central-ave., Westchester-ave., Mamaroneck-ave., the improved post road, and the Tarrytown improve ment make up only a part of the town's advantages in this regard. The six-mile ride to Tarrytown, over a highway charming all the way, to New-Rochelle, to Portchester on the Boulevard, and to kye, are among the larger drives, which are deservedly admired, while there is a multitude of pretty cross-roads and by-ways in every

quarter. White Plains, as is natural, loudly extols these drives, and puls them forward, with its health-fulness, as inducements to seekers for Summer-rest. Of these it has had good store in the past, but not gathered in masses. Quartered at farm-houses in and near the town, with a preference for the Quaker yeomen, who abound in this quarter, the Summers here do not make much stir. True, there is in White Plains a great number of taverns of that furtive class, which so marvelously abound in the villages about New-York, whose pro stors, like the fable of the chameleon, must live muc port. Of such inns there is certainly a dozen, possibly a score in the village. Beside these there are two taverns somewhat more ambititious in size and conduct which aim at Summer boarders. One of these by the railway station, can receive 60 guests, but now has only two families staying for the Summer. The other, near the Court-house, has rooms for 75, and entertained 30 guests last season. This year there are no comers. White Piains in general bewails a dull season, and with disconsolate attitude sobs out the stale story of Wallst., when there has been no gain, of a yearly business from which no profit has come, and of the fatal lures of the Old World. A new element is, however, introduced in the lamentation at White Plains; that's the bad repute and worse conduct of the railroad. villagers say that Summer guests are kept away by its reputation for filthy cars extertionate rates both for commutation and casual travel; moreover, that persons who submit to its exactions and shortcomings for one Summer are apt to flee elsewhere for the next season. The railroad is blamed, too, because real estate does not rise in value. Prices of landed property showed a sudden inflation in 1871, when, by the annexation scheme projected at that time, White Plains was to be taken into New-York. The hangers-on of Tammany and the capitalists who were in the secret invested largely in land in and about White Plains, paying extravagant prices for wretched property. The bubble burst when Tammany fell, and landed property here is worth little more than it was many years ago. The town had a rapid growth just after th war, but a reaction set in, and it is now as still as a standing pool. Its present population is about 3,500, and building lots are held at \$300 to \$3,000 per acre, except on Broadway, or in the best locations back of the Court-house, where the rate may rise as high as \$5,000

The principal boarding-houses in White Plains are on Broadway, and can well boast of their place, for the sleepy stretches of this ample highway are fair to see. At the largest 60 persons could be received, but the limit of eight or ten families is set. The season was here opened the middle of June, and the house has now five illies, those of James Havemeyer, Henry Vandevoort, and Judge Beebe of New-York, with those of Win. Fay and Mr. Lockwood from Harlem. A smaller house, near the rain of the Lafayette redoubt, where the old Continental mortar lies imbedded in earth, has now two families, those of Wm. Rockafellar and Mrs. Charles Stuart of New-York, having opened for the Summer about the 1st of May with accommodations for a score of persons. At the third lodging-place are, among others, E. W. Stone and family of New-York, A. Davison and family, also of New-York, and B. H. Herbert and family of California.

the Sound, its outskirts include a lovely section of country in and about those shores, racy with sail breezes and fair with blue water prospects. The low level at which the railroad cuts through the middle of the town, and the gloomy, underground place of leaving the train, are sufficient precautions against one's failing in love with the town at first sight. Nor in the trading center will much be found to set aside the first unfavorable impressions. Main-st., which above and below the ection of shops brightens into a very pleturesque roadway, has in its business portion no imposing structures to allow, and though not so have and shadeless and ugly as the centers of many new American villages, is yet by no means attractive. The store buildings are for the most part small and uninviting. As an old resident and lover of the town expressed it: "New Rochelle needs a big fre" to clean out the blemishes of trade. At present there is a painful contrast between the broad and noble estates in its environs, and the cramped and narrow ugliness of its thrifty centre. The place is singularly rien in stately country seats, showing the best results of wealth and culture as applied to rare natural advantages. It has also many quiet, unpretending houses, where reside men who gain a livelihood in New-York, and are well to do, but have neither the ambition nor the means to vie the splendid villas which are the glory of the place. The frequency and prompiness of the trains to and from the city, with the low rates of comutation, are a great convenience of such residents, but have not availed to swell the population of the town to any great extent. In this respect there has been no increase during five years, and little during ten. The population from year to year sums up between 3,900 and 4,000, and never rising above the latter figure. The high price of landed property has had too much to do with this stagnation, the greater part of the real estate being in the hands of a few rich owners who can easily hold it for an indefinite length of time. Now that the rapid rise of property in the surrounding villages has caught up with New-Rochelle rates, few more delightful or more reasonable places of residence that this old Huguenot settlement are within easy distance of New-York. Abounding in charming copses, in venerable trees, in shade of forest and turf of greenest hue, it is made healthful by sea breezes, and abounds in the choicest sea views. The boating and fishing afforded by the nany coves and reaches along the Sound; the beautiful and romantic drives along the shore and in the neighboring country; the admirable achievements of wealth and taste working upon rare materials, and resulting in all the delights of laws, and garden, and park and tree copse, and charming mausions dotting all-render Newpobelle and New-Rochelle life-a something very rare

Thomas Paine, at the time of his death in 1309, was a resident of the village, and a monument to his memory may be seen just west of the railroad station. It is only a cenotaph, for the body was removed by Cobbett to England: but the cenotaph of one who in Revolutionary times did much to arouse impatience under and resistnee to oppression, deserves attention.

sea wall. Other The

Of the pretty country seats of New-Yorkers in White Plains, J. C. Buckhout has a new one; Charles Horton lives in the most imposing mansion of the place at the end of Broadway; Frank Dusenburgh has an excellent estate; Gail Borden, Page T. Gale and W. H. Albro own villas worthy of notice; the pretty home of C. Walter, called the pattern Gothic cottage of Westchester county, and copied as a model in books of design, is on Mamarc neck-avenue; S. A. Martin and Judge Robert Cochrane have cheerful lands, surrounding attractive villas on the Post-road; on Horton-avenue is the notable estate, with grapery and many cultured charms, of N. D. Higgins, called Rocky-Dell. A little below White-Plains George P. Nelson has a large grapery, with 1,000 feet of glasscovered ground and a desirable stretch of property. The 300 acres on which the new Lunatic Asylum is to be built, are the finest in all this region, and their infinite variety of outlook, of grove and glade and dell and stretches of green turr bent them to surround a grand

SUMMERING AT NEW-ROCHELLE, Seventeen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, is the ancient town of New-Rochelle. Its many beauties, caused it to be given the name of the " Fair City by the Waters" of France by the Huguenous, who so long ago as 1690 settled Pelham Manor, of which until 1857, New-Rocuelle was a part. Though the business portion of the town is considerably removed from

Though there has been little recent addition to the population of New-Rochelle, several new buildings of prominence have lately been erected. John Stephenson, n North Main-st.; Richard Lathers, at Lathers's Hill near West New-Rochelle; John F. D. Loomis, ou Northst.; L. M. Davenport, on Davenport Neck; Jos. W. Todd, on Cedar-road, and Major N. W. Bergholz, on Lathers's Hill, have built elegant villas in recent seasons. It is stated that John Stephenson has spent over threequarters of a million on his grounds and residence, while the interior of the latter is even yet in an unfinished state. This is thus one of the costliest country seats anywhere in the vicin-New-York. The stately mansion is built of yellow and brown stone, and occupies a commanding site. The laterior is superb. The lower story is finished in black walnut and the second in oak. The building is occupied in common by Mr. Stephens and his son-in-law, Daniel Pugh, Mr. Lathers spends his Winters in Charleston, S. C., and his Summers in New-Rochelle. His residence ranks among the finest in the place. Davenport Neck, on which are several splendid estates, runs far out into the Sound, and, with its gentle slopes, is a most delightful sight. Cedar Road, where Mr. Todd has two well designed villas which were finished this senson, is near the Neck. Lathers's Hill, near West New-Rochelle, has a cluster of admirable residences. The finest manors in New-Rochelle, and almost of Westchester County, are the Summer houses of John Stephenson, Adrian Iselin, W. W. Evans, Richard Lathers, and the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, all of New-York-to which list must be added the Simeon Leland estate. The Leland manon is on Leland-ave., and is a majestic gray-stone building with graceful towers standing in park-like grounds. The design is so satisfactory, the situation so fine, and the general effect so exquisite, that there is no country seat in the county which commands more admiration. The Iselin, Evans, and Potter estates are on Davesport Neck, the last named being remarkably rich in extensive prospects, in noble trees, and in a costly fine Summer retreats on the Neck are those of J. K. Cornell and John A. Burrelt of New-York, the latter leased of the Davenpert estate, while Judge Green, Wm. Pinckney, Robert R. Morris, Geo. W. Davids, A. B. Hudson, Joseph W. Todd, and Theodore W. Todd, also New-Yorkers, have exquisite vilias, which they occupy through the year, situated on vids and Robert C. Fisher pass the Sammer are also in this neighborhood. Not far away are the pretty estates mas L. Disbrow on Main-st., of Joseph Grengenbock and B. D. Griggs on Locust-ave., and the Summer cottages of H. A. Polhemus on Main-st. and Ward Wheeler on Locust-ave. On the river road, which runs along the shore of the Sound at a little distance from its waters, and is called in its upper part Cedar road, from the number and beauty of the cedar trees thereabout, is the extensive estate of Pailip Rylander Underhill, one of the largest land-owners in New-Rochelle. Of him is leased the place which Henry W. Clark holds. On and near this River road are the country seats-many of them very charming-of J. G. Hollister, Mrs. Chas. Wright, and R. S. Emmet. Fred. Prime has a Summer cottage on this road. On Mill's Island, further below, resides R. W. s. Emmet. From Prince has a secontry seat of the Hunter estate; Daniel Edgar has hired for the season W. G. Emmet's cottage, and B. V. Stephens is the Hunter estate; Daniel Edgar has hired for the season W. G. Emmet's cottage, and B. V. Stephens is the lessee of the place belonging to Thos. J. Emmet and John Emmet. In Centre-st. are the country seats of Maj. Dean, where, this season, C. G. Miller is staying; of A. B. Miller, J. B. Chadwick, Geo. Ferguson, and John Wilmarth of New-York. In Lower Main-st. is the choice Summer home of Mrs. Thos. Ronalds. the Summer & villas of Dr. Albert Smith, the Rev. C. E. Linsley, and Samuel L. Cowdry. Geo. B. Ackerman is the owner of several cottages here, and W. L. Cowdrey has a country seat here also. In Huguenot-st. and upon Lathers's Hill and in that part of the town bordering on West New-Rocheile are many pleasant retreats. among which may be mentioned those of S. P. Carpenter, Wm. Lawton, S. P. Davison, W. H. Barnett, Dr. Peter Moulton, and Geo. J. Penfield in Huguenot-st., and of Amos B. Corwin, Albert Bodine, Q. Leukhardt, H. S. Calenberg, Mrs. Geo. Lockwood, Capt. Jas. C. Luce, Chas. M. Taurston, E. Rubira, C. G. Henningway, J. F. Harrison, and Major W. W. Bercholz toward West New-Rocheile. These gentlemen almost without exception do business in New-York. This part of the town is of comparatively recent growth. Here is the delightful Summer villa of Richard Lathers, and here Mrs. M. E. Goddington and Mr. Knapp have bought estates this season. In North-st. and toward White Plains Geo. G. Sickles, Mr. Brewster, Livingston Disbrow, Joseph W. Lester, with Simeon Lester, Wm. Barling, John D. Schureman, E. J. Porter, J acob Carpenter, and John Fowler, New Yorkers, reside through the year. In this section is the charming country seat of John V. D. Loomis, whose villa is just finished. At Premium Point, H. P. Kellogg owns a great quantity of land, including several estates and a fashionable boarding-house. His own residence stands in a sea of Toling on a headland, from which Edgar of New-York, leasing his country seat of the

HOTEL LIFE IN NEW-ROCHELLE. the host of third-rate taverus with which the illages of Westchester County seem to be especially favored, the center of New-Rechelle has one hotel of onsiderable size and of excellent repute. Last year it considerable size and of excellent repute. Last year it was full of Summer boarders, but this year, thus far, its patrons have been few. Some but this year, thus far, its patrons have been few. Some wat they can all from the station is the old-established Neptune House, whose beginning dates back two score years. There have been few changes of proprietors in that time and many constant gueste, whose summering here dates back almost as many seasons as the bouse counts years. Reached by the pleasant river road, from which the Leland mansion and many another sightly villa with stately pleasure grounds appear, the Neptune House is well placed on a shady headland looking boddy on the Sound. Here there is bathing (though the beach is contracted and difficult), with abundance of sport in the way of tishing. Biacknih, bass, wealths, snapping mackerei, and those fierce fighters, bluefish, are caught. For the ladies—those of them who do not care for bathing and fishing—there is refreshing coolness from prevailing Sound breezes, there is dancing every evening, with regular hops twice a week, and, above all, there are the drives about. Of course, the drives demand attention. If there is a landlord in Westchester County who does not inculcate it as a religious conviction among his guests that the first, the grand, the peculiar duty of mankind and womankind is to drive, to drive indetatignably and incessantly; and, moreover, who does not assert that the finest drives in New-York State, if not in the whole world, are witkin easy reach of his hotel, that landlord is a very rare bird indeed. But the drives in and about New-Rochelle are, without question, beautiful. At the Neptane House there are hecommodations for 200 persons, and the presence of nearly 200 early in July indicated even a briskar season than usual. Beside the amusements already mentioned, there is fine duck was full of Summer boarders, but this year, thus far, its

shooting here toward the close of the season, the ga me appearing in great numbers, and calling out the enthisiastic attention of many gunners. Of the season guesta at the Neptane, with their families, may be mentioned D. D. T. Marshall of the New-York Board of Excise, Col. G. L. Montague, Colos Morris, H. K. Bouert, B. F. Wheelwright, J. O. Mora, F. J. Cambell, John P. Townsend, D. P. Webster, H. J. Hayse, John W. Pirson, George W. Sutton, D. A. De Lina, E. Deming, Mrs. Ponce De Leon, D. Jardine, W. G. Grant, J. B. Mackenie, and Mrs. M. L. Llovd, all of New-York; W. H. Jeckson and ady, D. Heury Westatien, John W. Jackson and lady, Clinton Gibert, David Gilbert, George Gilbert, and S. H. Van Siedler, all also of New-York. It will be seen that New-Rachelle, as a Summer bouses and country seats not already mentioned seat those of Griffith Thomas, on Thomas Island; of John Livanius, C. Orouti, M. Chauvelol, and Mr. Davidson.

Premium Point is the other fashionable Summer bouses and country seats not already mentioned seathose of Griffith Thomas, on Thomas Island; of John Livanius, C. Orouti, M. Chauvelol, and Mr. Davidson.

Premium Point is the other fashionable Summer camping-ground in New-Rochelle besides the Neptune House. The place is breezy and beautiful, and has a little currying beach of firm sand admirably adapted for bathing. Pleasant groves cover most of the Point, and a boid rocky bloff at the extremity gives fair ontlooks upon the Sound. Premium Point should have a steamboat pier, water communication with the city, and a large summer hotel. There is now a curious wooden jumble of a building, used as a fashionably exclusive bogading-house, with space for 75 boarders. The Point is a mile and a quarter from the railway station by a pret; winding rodu. The history of this little watering place is peculiar. It was formerly end of the place for the bath of the property of the same of the place, that they determined to make a summer related of the place, that they determined to make a summer related of the pl LARCHMONT MANOR. The next station to New-Rochelie toward New-Haven

is Larehmont Manor. The manor which appears in the name of the station is the old house of Peter J. Munroe, uncle of the well-known Paris banker. His residence here dates buck to the beginning of the century, and continued for two score of years. He owned over 890 acros of land in this viciaity. The mansion is built with the solid stateliness which marked the architecture of those days. After the death of Mr. Munroe E. K. Collins, one of the principal owners of the Collins line of Transatiantic steamors, bought about 350 acros of the Munroe property, including the manor-house, where he lived 25 years, dispensing profuse and elegant hospitality; 23s acros of this Collins property, including the water-front of 1½ miles, and taking in the manor-house, are now in the hands of the Larchmont Manor Company, composed of seven members, Silas C. Herring, Thomapson J. S. Filmt, W. L. Barker, Edward Phalon, W. H. Mills, and Samuel Freuch of New-York, with Charles H. Murray of Jersey City. Of this company 8. C. Herring is President, John Fowier, ir. Secretary, and W. L. Barker, Edward Phalon, W. H. Mills, and Samuel Freuch of New-York, with Charles H. Murray of Jersey City. Of this company 8. C. Herring is President, John Fowier, ir. Secretary, and W. L. Barker General Manager. The company was formed and took possession of the property a year and a half ago, and has already spent 115,0,00 in improvements, the estate coating \$300,000. As the gentlemen composing this association are in the aggressic worth about \$10,00,000, tooy will hardly be pressed for funds in carrying out their design of making Larchmont Manor the most uncompanies under the suburban settlement about New-York. Their afforts toward this object are carried on with great energy and greater liberality. One-third of the property, taking in the central division, is set apart for cottage ploits, for the benefit of New-York business men of moderate means who want a country home by the salt shore. The rest is divided into larger sections on which to build villas. Thompson J. 8. Fint has just completed an elegant villa, costing \$30,000, with a carriage-house which cost \$6 uncle of the well-known Paris banker. His residence here dates back to the beginning of the century, and ment every resident will have an equal stars in the beauties of the mest part of the Larchmont property, and his family can there enjoy themselves free from any fear of anneyance, for the purk will be watched, and unpleasant intruders kept off. In the laying out of the broad and easy roads in this property there have been left triangular and circular spaces at intersections and approaches which are trimmed into miniature parks. Water from a spring, which gushes out of a rock in a grove near the manor-house, has this senson been introduced into every house in the place, and gas works will be in operation in the Fail. To insure the greatest good of the greatest number, the missince regulations are here very strict, and no hennery, pig-stye, or stable will be allowed on the cottage plots, as their confined space might carry offense from such structures to a near neighbor. The company builds a club-stable, where all the horses of the cottagers will be kept at less rates than might carry offense from such structures to a near neighbor. The company builds a club-stable, where all the horses of the cottagers will be kept at less rates than their private keeping would cost their owners, and each cottage will have an indicator, by which a signal can be transmitted to the club-stable when the horse is wanted, and in five minutes he will be harnessed and at the door. But residents at Larchmost Manor need no horses except for pleasure (though the Manor is nearly a mile from the station), as there is a horse railroad, where one car connects with every train to and from the city. The property of the company is entirely reserved residences, and no stores, trading piaces, or manufactories of any kind will be allowed thereon. Tradesmen from New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, and other neighboring villages visit the place in sufficient numbers to supply the wants of the intile colony, but are subject to the supervision of its management, and not allowed to charge more than reasonable prices. If any householder makes a complaint against the rates or conduct of any but mer, grocer, or other tradesman, the charge being found, on investigation, to be well founded, the offender is thereafter excluded from the grounds.

grocer, or other tradesman, the charge being found, on investigation, to be well founded, the offender is thereafter excluded from the grounds.

Larchmont Manor has many charms for Summer living and suburban residence. Nineteen inlies from New-York, it is a stopping place for all of the accommodation trains on the New-Haven road. Half way between New-Rochelle and Mamaroncok it is surrounded by water on three sides, is admirably drained, has not a muddlat or swamp within or about its coulines, and delights in the absence of musketoes and in perfect immunity from fever and ague. Peter J. Munroe never, in his forty years residence, knew of a case of this pest of the Sound shores at Larchmont Manor, and E. K. Collins asserts that he never saw a healthier place. In his life of 26 years at the manor-house no fever has been known. Moreover, persons who have caught the disease clsowhere have received positive benefit from coming here. The bathing is good, there being no less than seven well-protected little beaches, and every cottager is provided by the company with a private bathing-house. The land and water surroundings satisfy the sense of the beautiful. Opposite are Sea Cliff and Glen Cove, with Sanda's Point Light in view, and Throgg's Neck five miles below. The meeting here of the tides from New-York Bay and from the east through the Race by New-London makes the ebb and flow seven feet, a greater rise and fall than at any other point on the American coast from Provincetown, Cape Cod. to the Bay of California, except at Beaufort and Port Royal, S. C. Roung, fishing, and yachting are among the pleasures of the place. There are many pretty row-boats and two yacots now at Larchmont Manor. One of these is the graceful new sloop-yacht of Frederick Fluit, the Helen; the other is owned by Edward Lawrence of New-York.

TARRITOWN AND VICINITY.

Four miles above Yonkers and 21 miles from New-York is the next village of Hastines.

Four miles above Yonkers and 21 miles from New-York s the neat village of Hastings, where there are not a few pleasant dwellings of New-York business men. The ofty top of Indian Head, the highest point of the Palisades, towers opposite. Debbs' Ferry, one mile above, retains its bowely name (that of the Swede who, many years ago, ferried passengers to and from Piermont), in spite of the efforts to change it to Paulding, Doobs' Ferry has the usual attractions of a Hudson hamlet, and its pretty seenery and agreeable alt are enjoyed by many New-Yorkers, who live in the vilias on its hills. Irvington and Tarrytown are still fragrant with the memories of genile and gracious senius, and their mosis are peopled with the quaint figures which, in part rescued from misty tradition, in part created by his tender fancy, live in Irving's prose poems. The antique Dutch church, which was built by Frederick Philipse in 1699 with bricks in part imported from Holland, and which has its old bells and the fron vanc bearing the monogram of the founder, still in place; the ancient Philipse Castle, whence the Philipse family moved to their manor-house at Yonkers; the bridge over Andre's brook, with the monument marking the place of his capture—all these are famous relies in Steepy Hollow. The quaint dwelling-place of him who gave voice to the traditions of Sicepy Hollow nestles almost out of sight among thick trees just above fryington.

Among the first of the fair and stately demesnes on the Hudson is the Paulding Manor, below Tarrytown. The splendor of its white marble, its imposing appearance, and its faultiess exhibition of the characteristics. sades, towers opposite. Dobbs' Ferry, one mile above

Among the first of the fair and stately demesnes on the Hudson is the Paulding Manor, below Tarrytown. The splender of its white marble, its imposing appearance, and its faultless exhibition of the characteristics of Elizabethan architecture, gain beauty by the broad, rich lawns, the glories of greensward and grove, before and about it, and by the accompaniment of the diaest greenhouses along the Hudson. These conservatories alone cost \$100.000. This Manor was built by the descendants of Commodore Paulding. The estate, including some 15e acres, was bought, about five vears ago, by George Merritt, who is said to have paid \$500.00 for it. He has made many costly improvements since the parchase. A little below Irvington is the Nevis estate, the Cottinet Place, and Cyrus W. Field's residence, all prominent from the river. Nevis is the kome of the venerable Col. James A. Hamilton; it is distinguished by its tall columns. The Cottinet Manor-house is built of Caen stone, and is superb in style and appointments. On the hill between Irvington and Tarrytown is Conginguan Caste, of stone, with a pointed fower salbert Berr stadt's brown stone house is south of the Paulong Manor, and hear by is the estate of Mr. Haisted, of Haisted, Hautes & Co. Along the side and top of the lotty ridge back of Tarrytown and Irvington, and on both anders of beautiful Broadway, are many stately villas.

Among these are noticeable the estates of Lewis Roberts, Peter Hoe, Robert Hoe, B. S. Clarke, and Mr. Armour. On the White Plains ruad above is a spiential lawn on the property of Mr. Benedict. In front of Mr. Boberts's high-set mansion is an amazine sloping stretch of greensward. Peter Hoe's place was the former residence of Goo. Merrict, who sold it for \$100,000 after his removal to the Panking Manor. Mc. Charke has owned ins property for a year, having bought it from Mr. Emerson, to whom it was sold by Gen. Gray. Among the possessors of noted country seats at Irvinston are William Hoog. Mose H. Grinnell, Wm. E. Dodge, William Moller, Jno. A. Stewart, and Wm. Orton.

The lofty seat of Tarrytown, ensconced in the green lap of one of the fluidsou's fairest hills, the many beanties and healthful sweets of the town and its environs, with the radient light it holds on high before all who pass up and down the river or the river railroad, with the distance, and the place in breadth of the Tapisan Zes at the coution of the morth, with the Ramapo Mountains in the fleet, make the place oberished for summering. It would be vastly more popular if it had a large Summer hotel, and such a structure is talked of. Over a thousand Summer visitors swelled the number of Tarrytown's usual three thousand inst season. Many of these found accommodation in private families or small boarding-houses, a few went to the ruttle little hotel on Broadway with its space for a score or more of guests; more were taken in at Mott's large boarding-house further up the hill, which can hold a handred. The duliness of the backward and lean-pursed season has set hold on Tarrytown has been proposed for the applicants. At the big bearding-house complaint is made that this is the duliest season for twenty years. Tarrytown has certainly lost none of its charms, nor has its steep hill grown harder of secar. It found for the applicants. At the big boarding-house complaint is made that this is the dullest season for twensy years. Tarrytown has certainly lost none of its charms, nor has its steep hill grown harder of assent. It is as bright, fair, fresh and brezy as of yore. The trouble is laid, as usual, to the European heatra, to dull trade and losing speculation. Among New-Yorkers summering at the boarding-house are Carlos Cobb and family, L. W. Phillips and family, Allen Sherman and family, Mr. Heray and family, and Mr. Carke and family. Mr. Heray and family, and Mr. Carke and family. The half a thousand or more acres which compose that part of the immense Phillips estate just north of Tarrytown have been for some years in the hands of several purchasers, Ambrose Kingsland and William Aspinwall getting the largest shares. Only a few acres remain attached to the old Philipse Castle. Mr. Aspinwall's grand mansion, with its immense square brown towers, and Mr. Kingsland's place, with two Summer-houses promittent in view from the river, are notable objects on the Hudson's bank above Tarrytown.

PREEDOM AT SING SING.

FREEDOM AT SING SING

Sing Sing has a wider reputation as an agency for compulsory education than as a Summer retreat, and here can be no question that its unsavory usefulness in the former capacity stands in the way of its large acceptance for the latter use; yet its shapely trees, its bold merit praise. It holds many comely country seats, though it has none of the stately magnificence of some other Hudson River towns. Most of his fine estates are on lofty Highland-ave, a continuation of Broadway, whose course through Yonkers, Tarrytown, and the intervening towns is rich in fair manors. Among Sing sing's favored seat is rich in fair manors. Among Sing sing's favored seat are those of H. J. Baker, J. Burker, Dapitel P. Baçon, Charles White, Henry Young, and Mrs. Secioly. Some of these owners pass till Whiter in New-York, as do many more who make the town a home in the Summer months, while the number of residents whose business daily takes them to the city is very large. On Highland-ave, there are two comely estates on which villar are now nearly finished. That of Maryun McCord is a quant and pretty cottage; that of Mr. Grant an ample villa. There's a great deal of building going on in the business part of the town, substantial and accurity structures taking the place of those destroyed in the great fire of last October, and many additional edilogs are in progress. Indeed, there is more building activity than in a score of years past, and the town is adding rapidly to its population and growing in manufacturing importance.

Sing Sing is prominent in religious as well as criminal hill sites, and the variety and beauty of its river views

are in progress. Indeed, there is more dumining activity than in a score of years past, and the town is adding rapidly to its population and growing in manufacturing importance.

Sing Sing is prominent in religious as well as criminal convictious. Here is the camp ground of a large and important camp-meeting association, embracing the New-York and Poughkeepsie districts. The New-York Conference, which meindos the western half of New York City and the Hudson River towns as far up at Coxsackle on the west and Hudson on the east, is the Conference in whose special interest the camp-meeting is held, but there is also a large attendance from the New-York Conference East, which takes in the eastern part of Manhattan Island, with Brookiya. New-Haven, and a large part of Councetieut. Considerable improvements and additions to the accommodations have been made during the past year on the grounds, which are loftily and pleasantly situated on a hill by Croton-ave, two miles from Sing Sing station. Thorough drainagt with tiling has been recently introduced, and the fing grove is now dry and wholesome. The Association, since that year's meeting, has bought nearly 50 additional acree of land, part of which was afterward sold for building lots for the benefit of the treasury. What is retained for camp-meeting uses, with the former property, has been diligently set in order and improved, so that its convenience and adaptability have been largely expanded. A considerable structure has been put up, which during the encampment served on the lower floor for dining and on the upper for lodging rooms. Several coltage have also been built. Hitherto there have been only two on the grounds. At Sing Sing tont life has been at universal fashion, and there has been as yet no putting up of temporary wooden structures or booths, some what better fitted than canvas covering to stand stread of veather, as is ensomary at many camp-meetings.

There is no Summer hotel within the limits of Sing Sing, and few and scant are the general boarding-hou

CURRENT DISCUSSION.

NEW-YORK AS A COMMERCIAL CENTER.

Loud complaints are being made by the New-Loud complaints are being made by the New-York papers about the increasing diversion of the export grain trade to Philadeiphia, Baltimore, and Boston. The Tribune first sounded the note of alarm some weeks ago, when it showed that not only is the export trade of Philadeiphia and other great Atlantic cities increasing faster than that of New-York, but that the through the help of the Canadian canals. The Tribune of yesterday contained a letter on this subject from a correspondent at Springfield, Ill., who says it admitted in the West that freights are often more favorable to Philadelphia and Baltimore than to New-York, but that the Western railroad manacors deny having made any discriminations. Their rates, they state, have been uniform for all through freight, regardless of its destination. The truth is that New-York will never be able again to monispoine the commerce of the Northern States as it has for many years until recently. Its great superiority was devoriginally to the construction of the Eric Canal and the luminense trade thus built up. That canal canalied the wast and valuable trade of the West to be taken almost past the doors of Philadelphia to a more distant port, and thus reversed the previous relative rank of the two cities. But as a constantly increasing proportion of the carrying between the East and West is done by the railroads, the advantages given by a small canal me diminishing, and the natural advantages arising from location and superior enterprise and sagacity in railroad management are asserting themselves. The present teadency of the grain trade has but to continue and increase forestore Philadelphia eventually to its former rank as the first commercial as well as the greatest manufacturing city in the country.

DANCER OF GOVERNMENT REMEMBER OF STATES.

DANGER OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAY BUILDING.

THE NEW-YORK TEBBUNE is decidedly opposed, for many valid reasons, to the construction of the Government of an east-west railway, but entertains the opinion that an exclusively freight road, built by private capital, would afford very great relief to Western producers, from the present excessive treight charges, such a road would not so much cheapen freights by introducing new competition. As it would by reducing the actual cost of transportation. To these views The Thrunws adds that Mr. Vanderblit, recognizing these lacts, is providing a double roadway for the New-York Central which will not only greatly reduce the cost of moving freight on that line, but more than quadruple its capacity. The Pennsylvania Central company is also laying two additional tracks between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to be devoted entirely to freight. Enterprises like these will accomplish all that a Government road could, and at the same time obviate the immense road could, and at the same time obviate the immense road could, and at the same time obviate the immense road course, which would be the inevitable accompaniments of Government railway building.

THE FIRST INSTANCE OF RACK PAY GRABBING. THE NEW-YORK TEIBUNE is decidedly op-

THE FIRST INSTANCE OF BACK PAY GRABBING. THE FIRST INSTANCE OF RACK PAY GRABBING.

In all the history of labor strikes no class or guild of operatives has ever had the face to demand or the force to get an increase of back wages, until the Forty-third United States Congress. But it is microsting to see how these great public tollers, having by virtue of their position of tremendous advantage, extersed from the country an "extra dividend," blush and fidget at the stares and rebutices of offended republical virtue at the stares and rebutices of offended republical virtue at the stares and rebutices of offended republical virtue since their deed, and find their modesty again, which shrink tho convenient subserfues at the discovery that their power is not so great as they thought it was. The New-York Tribunk reports one socience—amissing if it were not so melancach—of the spiric and feeling of those Congressmen who dare not draw their back salary (owing to public indignation), but mean to, hevertaeless.

THE ONLY CURE FOR CURRUPTION.

Such talk as the telegraph reported yesterday Such talk as the telegraph reported yesternay from the fips of an Hinnor farmer is merely best; but inverage Western sentiment being represented better by an extract from the Western correspondence of This New-York Tribeter, published in these community seater day. The simple fact is, that the people themselves are the only ones to binne for the present condition of affairs and the power which the corporations have achieved, find the voters always been as vicinat as they propose hereafter to be, the present condition of nights never would have been. The only one for existing evils, and the safest one, is to elect men to office who cannot be bribed. When we have our legislative halfs filled with houest men, the reign of corporation tyrangy will come to a student termination.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST STEAMHOUT DISASTERS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST STEAMBOAT DISASTERS. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

Somebody asks The Tenediged Jersery.

Somebody asks The Tribune if some contrivance count not be arranged to provide against such a catastrophe as occurred to the Wawaset on the Potomae. Probably if a list of all the contrivances that have been suggested to remedy such accidents were published in reply by The Tailberne, it would require an extra supplement to contain them all. The trouble is not in the dearth of contrivances, but in the lack of application. Why was this I and why was that I is asked by the indigeant public after an accident. But the paudic look on and see a daily repetition of the same recklessiess and violation of law, and be one ventures to make the combisint that, perchance, would save a hundred victums.